Our Criminal Code. tive manner in which criminals were punished in further hurtful legislation, but would not effect a equality and fraternity-or under that reign of North Carolina, was the fruitful theme of com- cure for the deep wounds being inflicted by the sectionalism, bigotry and hatred, which the Radimendation by the newspapers of the country, and present Congress. we recollect especially, that the New York City papers, without exception, both by editorials and the 4th of March, 1867. The terms of eleven through correspondents, were most elaborate in radical and four conservative Senators expires at their praise of our system of dealing with male- that time. The eleved radicals are Layfayette S. factors, as compared with their own. Their pen- Foster of Connecticut, President of the Senate, itentiaries and houses of correction, were pro- Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, Henry S. Lane of Innounced schools for the education of criminals, to be scattered over the State and throughout the Creswell of Maryland, B. Gratz Brown of Missoucountry, in monthly installments, by means of Ex- ri, Daniel Clark of New Hampshire, Ira Harris ecutive pardons and expiration of sentences.

tion and refinement, this primitive and efficacious Wisconsin; the four conservatives are Garrett system of punishments which is in accordance with Davis of Kentucky, James A. McDougall of Calithe Common Law of England, is pronounced a relic formia, James W. Nesmith of Oregon, and Edgar of barbarism. Now, we must confess a decided pre- Cowan of Pennsylvania. Besides these a Senator ference to this relic, and believe that a man who is to be elected in New Jersey to take the seat from commits murder, should be hung, and if convicted which Mr. Stockton has been ousted. According of stealing, should be whipped. Nay, we have the to our reckoning, the radicals will have of Senatemerity to think this should be done, even if the tors holding over 21, and to these must be added offender be a black man. And just here, we one for California (already elected) to take the suspect, is where the shoe pinches. Hanging, place of Mr. McDougall, conservative; one for branding and whipping were regarded as very Connecticut by a republican Legislature, already proper and most efficient modes of dealing with chosen; one for New Hampshire, do.; and one for offenders, when the white men were the equals, Vermont, of course-making 25 in all. Then there and possibly, in some localities, the superiors of is Colorado knocking for admission, with two radthe negro. But now that an earnest effort is be- ical Senators already elected-making 27 when ing made to render the negro in every thing the they are admitted. The conservatives holding equal, and in many respects, the superior of the over count 13, and they will pretty surely get one whites, these punishments, because a miserable more from Maryland, one from Kentucky, one thief, who happens to receive his just deserts, is a from New Jersey, and one from Indiana-making proved continued and unabated loyalty, and yet negro, are pronounced relics of barbarism, of 17. Then remain the States of Illinois, Kansas, which American civilization should be purged, Missouri, N. York, Ohio Pennsylvania, Oregon and by such high-toned and immaculate paragons of Wisconsin to be contended for. If the conserour peculiar American civilization as Forney and vatives carry the whole of them (as it is quite other Radical editors.

authorities under the extraordinary provisions of policy. the bill, to repeal all laws and clauses of laws, vorable result, advise our Legislature, if they de- elections generally. terror to (white) evil doers.

a cotemporary, our poverty prevents us from erecting a penitentiary and workhouses, so far as the protection of life and property is concerned, it is not much to be regretted. For with the abolition of hanging, branding and whipping, and the substitution in lieu thereof, of imprisonment for a term of years, we might expect the present saturnalia of crime, fostered by the demoralization of the war, to continue, and infinitum, and our criminal courts as well filled as those of the North, and Police Gazzettes, illustrated with the photographs of noted criminals, with the scenes of their most recent exploits, and the mangled bodies of their lifeless victims, become a fire-side companion in North Carolina homes.

Our system of punishments may subject us to uncharitable and injurious imputations, under the present fanatical regime. We should not care for the good opinion of those who hold the negro above the reach of punishment, but we should have regard to the peace and welfare of society, so as to subject all offenders, white or black, to summary and effective correction. We concur with the Standard, in saying that "Our laws, so long as they are in accordance with the Constitution, and so long as they bear equally in their punishments on the white and black, do not con-

cern citizens of other States." by the military authority of the Government .--Congress, shall swerve our judiciary from the conscientious discharge of their duties.

The Next Congress. The present Congress, composed mostly of "closet politicians" and street-corner warriors, who exposed naught but their own cowardice, when brave men contended for the preservation of the States under the Constitution and in the Union, have clearly demonstrated to the Southern people that they have nothing to hope for at their hands, except continued insult and injustice. 'The war, urged for the avowed purpose of restoring the Union, has ended in complete triumph to the Federal arms. The present fanatical and disunion Congress, now contend that it accomplished the destruction of the States, except so far as to give validity to the slavery amendment to the Constitution, and that all the blood was shed and sacrifices made, for the purpose of giving political and social equality to the negro.

"We toiled" says the President in his last speech, "not to break down the Union, but to preserve it. In time of war, we have the right to strike and cripple and reduce to subjection, but in time of peace, the converse course is the right one, and we must rebuild the cities-restore the villages-renew agriculture and encourage all the arts and industrial pursuits. * * * * Let us make every effort to restore the relations which heretofore existed between the Federal Government and all the States. There is now no enemy against the Government."

These are timely and manly words, and in keep- weary travel. It cannot be gained at a bound, ing with the patriotic plan of reconstruction and Mr. Johnson is on the war path that leads to adopted by the President, and from which, he has it. Excelsior, must necessarily be his motto, as frequently assured us, he will take no backward he advances, and merges into the open field of ulsteps; and he has done every thing in his power timate conflict and adjustment. He is the chamto forward his purpose. It may be now regarded certain, we think, that the present Congress will mitted powers of the common Government which neither admit the Senators and Representatives of the Southern States, nor do anything to facilitate the Esouthern States, nor do anything to freeden Johnson, but on the contrary, enact measures, over the veto, in direct conflict therewith, and which will have to direct conflict therewith, and which will have to direct conflict therewith, and which will have to the forward his purpose. It may be now regarded imited powers of the common Government which the States, and he asserts the limited powers of the common Government which the States created. This is the Shibboleth of the States created. This is the Shibboleth of the States created. This is the Shibboleth of the party of regeneration, and here it must conquer in hoc signo vinces—else we fall at once from the American people of the Suthern negross is the intellectual and the entire North. Blatant abolitionist, who offensively such that the Southern negross is the intellectual and the entire North. Blatant abolitionist, who offensively such that the Southern negross is the intellectual and the entire North. Blatant abolitionist, who offensively such that the Southern negross is the intellectual and the entire North. Blatant abolitionist, who offensively such that the Southern negross is the intellectual and the entire North. Blatant abolitionist, who offensively such that the southern negross is the intellectual and the entire North. Blatant abolitionist, who offensively such that the Southern negross is the intellectual and the entire North. Blatant abolitionist, who offensively such that the Southern negross is the intellectual and the entire North. Blatant abolitionist, who offensively such that the Southern negross is the intellectual and the entire North. Blatant abolitionist, who offensively such that the Southern negross is the intellectual and the entire North. Blatant abolitionist, who offensively such that th to forward his purpose. It may be now regarded pion of the Rights of the States, and he asserts the

It becomes, therefore, very interesting to us to and one in which every one of the thirty-six States Important Official Announcement—The Presiknow what are the prospects for a change in the is equally interested. No longer divided and political complexion of the next Congress, for in blinded by the mirage of the slavery issue, it is a view of the work of the present National Legisla- mighty question common to Maine and Texas, to ture, it would be of little service to the South, for New York and Alabama, whether we are to live the friends of the President to have a majority in under the free Government which our ancestors Not many years since, the summary and effectione branch only. This, indeed, would prevent fought for and framed for us-a government of

The term of the present Congress expires on diana, Samuel C. Pomerov of Kansas, John A. J. of New York, John Sherman of Ohio, Luke P. But in these modern days of American civiliza- Poland of Vermont, and Timothy O. Howe of

likely they will,) they will still count only 25,-Dr. Forney's paper, the Washington Chronicle, But it is not probable that all the radicals holding

coming in conflict therewith. So we might with equal force, and with the same certainty of a fa-

to make it apply only to white persons, and it House of Representatives have been chosen, and the emoluments, and the fat shoddy contracts of would no longer be the source of National trouble there is, of course, to be an election in every dis- the Government. Thus it is that the welfare and TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS IN VIRGINIA—THE PRESIor the eloquent theme of "special" and reliable trict for the new Congress. But the late State peace of a nation must be subordinate. letter-writers. Our criminal code would sink elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut have again into its proper sphere and be referred to exhibited large conservative popular majorities in sident to give to the people of the Southern States only in terms of approval and remain, as it for one district of the former and two of the latter .- their rights under the Constitution, and to "commerly was, a protection to good citizens, and a If the elections were to take place now, there is pel obedience to the provisions of the Constitulittle doubt that the division between the radical tion, by which all the States of the Republic are But jest aside. We cannot afford to court the and conservative members from the Northern entitled to representation in the National Legisgood will and charity of the Radicals at the ex- States would be a close one, and that the addition lature." Addressing the President personally, the pense of our Criminal Code. If, as suggested by of Southern Representatives would give a large News says: "Proclamations and messages will preponderance to the conservatives.

so, will require complete organization, to be followed by a hard fight, organization being necessary to insure success. The question then occurs, under what leaders and what banner shall the contest be waged ?- for, without leaders, without banners, and above all, without organization and

principles, the fight will be useless. date very pertinently remarks upon this subject Republic, but against the sentiment of the Peothat some say give us a new party and a new flag. | ple." Old parties are effete—have lost their favor, their charm and their power. Others claim that to the democracy peculiarly belongs the burden, the led in the dust by the hosts of radical consolida- call the special attention of our readers to it. tionists; and it is their life-long creed that contains all the elements to restore the Government to the constitutional balance from which it has With the single exception of the ill-advised and been swept by five years of revolutionary place it upon our exchange list, and wish much injudicious interference in this city, an interfer- innovation and violence. Except as a quesence we have reason to belive, now regretted by tion of expediency, we care not for the name of the officers of the Bureau, negroes, as well as whites, the party, so long as the battle is waged on sound when convicted of larcency, have been properly and saving principles. We care not who we folwhipped, and we trust the day is far distant, when the low so long as the leadership is trustworthy. But adminstration of justice shall be again interrupted unless it is fought squarely and fairly on principle, it will be a waste of strength, and the cause of The last proclamation of the President has made self-government will not be advanced in the counthe military subordinate to the civil authority, try. We must go back to #rst principles-those and we trust, neither the color of the offender, the upon which parties have divided from the foun- hav gone to one klassikal & mathematikal skule desire to obtain the favorable opinion of fanatics, dation of the Government. They are the Federal for a konsiderable time. Notwithstandin all uv nor the terrors of unconstitutional enactments of and the State Rights principles. There is nothing my principal subjeck will be conservin the young now to be said of them in argument, for they have ladys or gurls, as some aristokratick ole mades been ground in the mill of discussion for the best delite tu be called. Bless there harts I am a grate part of a century. But there is much to be said admirer uv all the femail secks. of the fruits they have borne when severally domit be true that brute force can determine prin- butys & lovliness uv natur as they cum 4th. ciples and the "strongest battalions" are always on the side of right, then there is an end of the argument and President Johnson is onwith the enemies of a free constitution in Congress. But it is not true, and the present generation will live to acknowledge that it was the weak and the conquered who battled for the genius of whose arms have, for the time being, overturned poit Milton rote so mutch uv. it, and that generation, too, must reverse the deforce of political fortune and of his native and undaunted courage, is the natural leader of this parhis hands that the friends of a written constitu-

tion, honestly interpreted, must rally. Not that

deur of the great field on which the question has

to be settled permanently for the happiness of the

people. But that high ground is at the end of a

journey to be reached by stages of combat and

Mr. Johnson has yet risen to the height and gran-

cals in and out of Congress are shaping for them.

Southern Claims. Persons of the South often desire to know what chance there is of getting claims through at Wash ington. A correspondent of a Southern exchange, resident at Washington, writes that it may be useful to let such persons know that it is the most difficut matter imaginable to get any claim from the South considered in the Departments. It seems that the adopted policy of the heads of de- authority. partments and their bureau officers, is to postpone all claims from the South, so as to weary out the most stout-hearted and stubborn Southern applicant. Congress has, by resolution, refused to consider any claims from the South during this session. From the Court of Claims all applicants are debarred, except such as have been throughout the war loyal. These avenues to the Federal Treasury are therefore entirely closed to Southern claims, and as we have before stated, the Departments mete out justice with a niggard hand. It is to be hoped that soon a returning sense of justice will prompt those in authority to do better than

Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, who obtained \$10,000 for wood cut by General Meade's army in the fall of 1863, while encamped in Culpepper, it is stated, is the recipient of the first and largest payment for damages done. He he met with considerable opposition in receiving found nearly two blocks distant. his damages.

Mr. Stephens's Evidence.

We publish in this issue the evidence of Hon. . H. Stephens, Governor Sharkey and Governor Johnson, given before the Committee on Recon just after the final passage of the Civil Rights bill, over can persist in defying the popular sentiment struction. Frankly, truthfully, and ably did Mr. advised the States, as the surest manner of pre- of their respective States if the fall elections Stephens reply to the Pharisees and Saducees .venting any conflict between National and State should generally go in favor of the President's Their artful and entrapping questions were turned against themselves. Mr. Stephens has The addition of twenty-two Senators for the more sense than all of them combined, and more the indignation of the Northern poeple, that thus Angelos. Both are stained with oil. The con- him reason to expect my answer would be favorable, if my sire to preserve the status of our criminal code, We do not believe that any members of the they and their party may control the offices, and

> The New York News vehemently urges the Prenot avail you. Words cannot subdue revolution in the full tide of its success. Your remedy is force The question of political parties is one of great against fraud; action against conspiracy. You are moment at this time. There are men in this dis- sure of popular support; whatever of moral in tracted country-(let us trust in the goodness of fluence or of material strength is with the people, God they are many)-who desire to make a manly you can command. Their instincts of self-preserfight to rescue the Government from the hands of vation, their intelligence, their patriotism, teach the factionists and restore it to the constitutional them that your theories are right; now, show bearings in which our fathers started it. To do them that you have the nerve to make good your

theories by ACTION." What Congress is doing or refusing to do is de clared to be revolutionary-"treason more dangerous than armed rebellion against the constituted authorities. It is, if successful, death to the body politic by poison, more fatal than open conflict in the fields of war. It is the treason of dem-The Mobile Register and Advertiser of a recent agogues against, not only the organic laws of the

Eloquent Tribute to Mr. Davis.

We publish in another column a tribute to Mr Jefferson Davis, taken from the Fon du Lac eadership and the glory of this fight, because it Press, Wisconsin, by the Richmond Examiner, is their banner of principles that has been tramp- from which paper we extract it. We desire to

> THE STATE. - We have received the first number of The State, published semi-weekly at Weldon by Mr. Thomas J. Garner. We very gladly success to the enterprise.

NORTH CAROLINA APERL 1866. MESSERS ENGLEHOD & Ko,

Bein it the privilidge uv every fre white cullerd sitesen tu express

his or hur thoughts eather verbally or by riting, I tak my pen in han tu rite you. Cirkumstances so havin it, I am nun uv your hi

standin phanatics nor collidg skollars, though I But Messers Editurs purhaps you ar onakkwain-

ted with the riter uv these few simple lines (as he inant in the administration of the Government. is only an unsofistikated skule boy,) if so you artu It is fashionable to say that the war has settled konsider him not as a Zackary Taler, nor a Daniel this conflict of opinion over the structure and philosophy of the Government of our fathers. If Webster, but as a Tar-heal, who is proud to hale from the ole North State, and a kuntry agrekulturist who ventures 4th erly in the morn to see the

Excuse me though Messers Editurs as I am about tu rekonstruck a new theam, I mus rite only uv the gurls, though many uther topiks ockupy my mine sutch as the nigger State rites etc but as ly beating the wind in his gallant stand-up fight long billed mines sutch as Bill Arp & uthers hav the indisposition manifested by Virginia society here2 4 harped on them enuf I will rite nuthing to receive strangers readily make the following iv them.

Messers Editurs I went tu see sum uv the hevenly butys not long since, and one uv them smiled sutch a beswitching angelic smile on ma, I felt as the American Constitution, and the conquerors Adam wud cud he hav ganed the Paradise the

But Messers Editurs I am not yet ingaged in the it, and that generation, too, must reverse the decision of force, else a long farewell to the free governd, though I have luved one uv the butys so well I ernment which our blessed sires believed they had road to church once a munth over forty miles to bequeathed to us. President Johnson, by the ride with her, ontil I got cut out by a collidg chap, who took my place. I then arriv to the conclusion that I was diskarded.

I spect I shall du as the poit More sez, that is ty of regeneration, and it is upon the standard in hav your 4 2graf taken an giv it tu them as I understan you hav snm 4 2grafers near you, I will cum down tu your peceful kwiet villidg as erly as I shall hav finished krop, which I will giv tu my

abedgunt servunt. but

respeckful friend. NED GRABS.

vill establish a muchual frendship.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, in a letter in which the bitterness of recollection will become lessened, and he consents to become a candidate for the position then the doors of Southern mansions will swing on oiled best blood. of President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Law-Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life-Trial of Mr. Davis, &c.

MPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT—THE PRESIDENT'S PROC-LAMATION DOES NOT REMOVE MARTIAL LAW. Washington, April 17.

The following appears in the Southern papers: War Department, Washington, D. C., April 9, ta: The Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of prattling of your two lovers, I have had a story to tell you 1866.—Brevet Major General M. Branner, Augus-Refugees, Freedmen, &c., for the State of Geor- to relate it now. Raise my head a little, please; that will gia, having inquired whether the President's proc-ldo nicely—thank you.

It will be twelve years to-morrow, since my twentieth lamation removes martial law, and stated that the Department Commander does not feel authorized to arrest parties who have committed outrages on to arrest parties who have committed outrages on this occasion uncle gave us a grand party. I dressed ear-freedmen or Union refugees, the Secretary of War, ly, for my betrothed, Lawrence Elmore, had promised to with the approval of the President, directs me to come before the company arrived and bring me flowers .inform you that the President's proclamation does I anticipated something beautiful, for his taste was exquisnot remove martail law, or operate in any way on the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate | bearing three fragrant white buds, just ready to expand jurisdiction. It its not expedient, however, to into full flower. The buds he insisted upon twining with resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be attained through the medium of civil

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General. FROM SAN FRANCISCO—TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AND LOSS

San Francisco, April 16.—A terrible explosion of years, and I insisted that if he waited so long, the engage-SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—A terrible explosion of ment should not be public. My only motive was to avoid what is supposed to be nitra-glycerine occurred at the comments and discussions of acquaintances. 11 o'clock this afternoon, near Wells, Fargo & Our party passed pleasantly; the refreshments, music, Co's building. The explosion shook the earth like an earthquake for the circle of a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, superintendent of Well's Fargo | nour in my life. Among the guess South America. & Co.'s Express, died in half an hour, of injuries instantly killed; Mr. Wallub, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s assayer; Joseph Elliott, John Gallagher, Frank Webster and Wilson Justin, were also killed. Eight dead bodies were so mutilated that they could not be identified.

Louis McLane and Captain Eldridge, of the Paeific Mail Steamship Company, and Judge Hoffman were bruised and cut. Felix Lamax, D. Stacey, Jefferson Taylor, H. Blane, clothing dealer, Capt. J. E. Ayres, Frederick Leiz, Frank Morris, and others, were injured, but not fatally.

Some of the killed will never be identified, as weeks, and said to myself, he has sent this to say he fragments of human flesh, bones and brains were

Montgomery, Sacremento and California streets were lined with broken glasses, scarcely a window for several hundred feet remaining whole. Wells. Fargo & Co.'s horses and every thing in the vicinity, animate or inanimate, were blown into frag- care and patience, I had reared from the branch worn upments. The damage is estimated at \$200,000. Wm. Havens, hook-keeper of the Pacific Mail - the killed.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. The tents are unknown. A gang of forty men are now relatives were pleased.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. DENT'S COURSE IN THE MATTER.

Washington, April 17.-The impression has become general that Mr. Jeff. Dayis is soon to be brought to trial before a United States circuit court in Virginia. The President is represented as having founded this mode of disposing of the case. If he is convicted of treason, then the President may exercise the power of pardon. The rumor that the provision for his trial. A general amnesty may be declared if the President persist in his conciliatory policy, but it is not probable that he would diswith a general system of conciliatory policy.

ROMANCE IN HIGH LIFE.

The Son of a President Jilted by the Daughter of a Senator-Incident in the Life of Robert Lincoln. You remember Robert Lincoln, son of the late President? He was generally liked here as an when he came in to spend the evening. amiable and intelligent young gentleman, not quite equal to his father in ability, but of superior time of our meeting, was what attracted me to you?"

culture. A story is just now current in which his

I bent over the tree to hide my glowing face. He conname is so freely bandied, and so universally that, seeing that all the parties are of public notoriety, there may be no impropriety in alluding to it.-Nearly two years ago, so the story runs, Robert fell in love with a young lady, whose father was others will come out. at the time out of office and out of money. To be in this condition at Washington is next to being convicted of forging a government bond or mur- had heard of its wondrous beauty, and knew how I had der in the first degree, and the idea of marrying reared it. I could but send it, with every caution for its the lady in that condition was not to be thought safety. Instead of calling that evening, Mr. Hueton wrote, of. So the amiable Robert set about mending thought that his friend was my discarded lover did not the matter, and forthwith made a desperate ef- cross my mind. fort to secure the proposed father-in-law a seat in the lower House of Congress. He failed in this, shorn of every bud and blossom. He placed it upon the the lower House of Congress. He failed in this, however, and was at a dead halt, when luckily a member of the Cabinet died. Here was a vacanev, and the lover, "speeding on the wings of passion amorous," flew to the President and stated the whole case to him with great frankness. "I like your way of doing things, Bob," said Mr. Lincoln, "and, if possible, I will work the thing best loved friend, and my beloved wife. Lawrence did not for you." To cut a long tale short, he did "work t"—the broken-down politician became a member of the Cabinet; the young affiancee was suddenly converted into a leader of fashion, and all went sweetly as a marriage bell towards the wedding day. But the adage never fails to hold its own, and in this as in every other case, the course of wearing a heavy veil to avoid recognition. He was buried true love did not run smooth. The hand of in Greenwood, and, alone in the carriage which my uncle the assassin interposed. The young gentleman | sent, I went to the grave. Mr. Hueton, stood by my side found himself bereft of father, of fortune as the last solemn words were said, though I fancy he did and of place at one fell swoop. On the other hand arm, conducted me to the carriage, and left me without the Cabinet member created by his interposition, one word. had experienced a change of fortune, for having shuffled his cards skillfully, he was just returned a Senator in Congress. The lady wavered; the nuptials were postponed; and finally, as visions of a gay career and better match began to flit I had written him and my miniature, was handed me by a across her beautiful blue eyes, she resolved that she was not as much in love as she had been, and so broke off the engagement altogether. I tell fault. It then became necessary to tell my uncle that you the tale as it was told me. It is just now the there would be no marriage, and that the fault of the brogossip of the hour; and as I have no doubt it will ken engagement was mine; yet I could not bring his contempt upon me by telling him all. I have related this to appear in print—such secrets being too valuable and too notorious for a poor devil of a letter wri- one man, do not trifle with the holiest feelings of another. ter to keep—I give you the benefit of it. It is an Sometimes, when I am gone, and you come to Greenwood, and illustration of the way of the world and fickant illustration of the way of the world and fickleness of woman kind, Correspondence Nashville Banner.

Getting into Southern Society.

The Chicago *Times*, in contrasting the testimony of Gen. Lee and Gen. Terry, as to the loyalty of the people of Virginia, and alluding especially to verv sensible remarks :

"There are two points of prominence connected with this question of admittance to Southern society. Southern women entered upon the contest for the independence | evidences of the high-toned and chivalric gentleman. As of the South with an enthusiasm and determination that a scholar, he was one of the most proficient in his Class: their feelings than it was in the case of Southern men .- | can testing, that the world contained no purer or nobler The Southern women are more disappointed, more pros- one. trated by the failure than the men. When to this is adwhom they cannot but regard as the instruments by which their pride has been humbled, their hopes blasted, their

associate with swaggering graybacks who had been instru- there was he. mental in reducing them to poverty and in depriving them of their natural protectors? We should regard our wo-Hopin to here from you soon, I am not your men as coarse and unfeeling if they ventured to take any

The other prominent point in this matter is, that in Southern society, as in any other society, a gentleman is admissible, whether he come from Boston, Paris or Kam-P. S. Tell Bill Arp tu rite me an by so doin we schatka. No gentleman will force himself into a house of mourning and propose a game of euchre or a dance in con-nection with the obsequies of the deceased; and, in like prompt in the discharge of his duties, and always dismanner, no gentleman will seek admission into Southern society until its people have buried its dead. In time the dead will be buried, the period of mourning will be passed,

THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

RY AMELIA PETTIT.

No, Carrie, "not even a bud," can I spare from my peer-less rose. No doubt, it seems selfish to keep them all, when you so much desire a single one. You have been very kind to me, darling, since my illness, brightening by your presence and sympathy many dark hours of suffering. The rose tree shall be yours when my nights have become days in that other land. Since little Eva was in,

birth-day. Your mother was but one day past eighteen, but we always celebrated the festivals together. Upon ite. He came bringing a bouquet of half opened rose buds and blue violets; besides this, a branch from a rose tree, his own hands among my braids and ringlets, which he accomplished with wonderful skill, making the green leaves and snowy buds glean here and there among the dark curls in a way that won praise and admiration from all. "My taste," was commended again and again, and laughed the compliments off as best I could; for to no one, not even your mother, had I told the secret of my engagement. Lawrence was a clerk, industrious and economical Still he deemed it not prudent to marry in less than two

flowers, every thing, were admirable; the company were in fine spirits, and nothing occurred to make it as a dark hour in my life. Among the guests was Mr. Hueton, just Early in the evening he was introduced to me, and enreceived; G. W. Bell, supervisor and assayer, was tertained me greatly with accounts of wild adventures and descriptions of tropical scenery. Several times, during the evening, we were thrown together, and that subtle something which tells a maiden when she has won a new admirer, told me that Lewis Hueton would pursue the acquaintance. Months of gayety followed, and people egan to notice the attentions Mr. Hueton paid me. Lawrence was seldom present; books and study occupied his time, save when he spent a quiet evening with me. These evenings became less frequent, for I went out constantly. There was a new charm in the devotion of the wealthiest, best educated man of the set. I never stopped to think whither I was drifting. One day, some six months after our party, a beautiful bouquet was sent me, with a note. I had not seen my betrothed for two

> "CLARA :- With the flowers, accept the devotion of one who would be more than your friend. The paper fell from my startled fingers, and for the first time in months I was obliged to think. Stooping to raise the note, I brushed against the rose, which, with infinite

coming to-night. I opened and read:

on my birthnight. The gentle touch of the leaves upon my cheek smote me like a blow. All the day was spent in thought. Lawrence, I argued. Steamship Company, is ascertained to be among does not really love me, or he would be more attentive. have scarcely seen him for two months, and he is becoming so quiet and abstracted that his visits are not as pleasant as formerly. Why should my youth and beauty be freight agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Com- wasted in planning little economies, as a clerk's wife, when pany, says two boxes, each measuring about four as Mrs. Hucton, every wish would be gratified! At evencubic feet, were taken from the steamer's dock to ing, having stifled love and conscience, I dressed to meet Mr. Hueton. He came—told me how I had grown into

> as possible, that I could not happily share his lot; that, brought up in luxury, though having no fortune of my own, I could not cheerfully labor, as I ought, to make his salary suffice for us; therefore, I ask freedom from my engagement. Three days later a reply came, in the following

"CLARA :- My best beloved-you are free. I have nothing of yours to return, save a bit of blue ribbon that once ed your curls. I retain that.

I felt, instinctively, that my freedom had been purchas ed at the price of mortal anguish to another, and would gladly have undone my work. Shutting myself from eve-President will pardon or discharge Mr. Davis was ry eye, that day, I did not weep, but suffered none the less that tears were denied me. The evening brought Mr. founded upon the belief that neither Congress nor Hueton, and with the hearty approval of my uncle and the United States Supreme Court will make any aunt, I was again betrothed. Lewis urged an early day for the marriage, but aunt insisted that four months was the The next three months were passed in a whirl of silk, laces and muslins, which wearied me. Mr. Huston often charge Mr. Davis individually and unconnected remarked my silent ways and thoughtful looks, which he attributed to shyness and over exertion. With his grand faith in me he never imagined my love was half

> At length, but eight days were to pass before our marriage. The rose-tree was full of opening buds, and I anticipated wearing them at my bridal. Two buds were but half opened, and I brought the plant down to show Lewis. "Do you know, darling," said he, "that the charming taste with which roses were twined in your hair, the first

"But I have not told you-1 can remain no longer this evening, having promised to spend the night with a sick friend. By the way, he is passionately fond of flowersgive me those two, for they will fade before the day, and

I cut the flowers and he left me. The day following, a messenger brought a request from Lawrence Elmore, that I would lend him for one day, my rose-tree; he was ill,

table saying:
"My friend, Lawrence Elmore, cut them off, and startod upon a long journey with them in his hand!"
"O, pity me!" I cried, and fell senseless upon the floor. When consciousness returned, he was holding me against his heart; but with such a desolate, broken-hearted look

in his face, that I was fain to turn away my eyes. "Pity you? Clara," said he, "pity me! I have lost my willingly betray your fault; it was only in the delirium of his dying moments that I learned what had caused his illness and death.'

Gently placing me on the sofa, he left the house. The wedding invitations had not been given out and were now delayed by my sudden illness. From a servant I learned when Lawrence's funeral would take place, and,

May my darling Carrie never know such agony of remorse as I suffered that day and for many years, feeling that I had murdered the man I loved, and destroyed the happiness of one so worthy of respect and affection as Mr. Hueton. At evening the package containing the few notes He was too noble to add one reproach to those he knew I suffered, yet too truthful to attempt a palliation of my you, Carrie, as a warning. Your affections are given to

Episcopal, Council.—The Council of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Virginia will meet in Alexandria on the 15th of May

IN MEMORIAM.

Capt. EDWARD HALL ARMSTRONG, 3d Regiment N. . Troops, fell mortally wounded at Spottsylvania C. H. Va., on the 10th of May, 1864. At the commencement of hostilities Capt. Armstrong was a member of the Junior Class at the University of North Carolina, and had endeared himself to all by those noble qualities of heart that betokened such unmistakable exceeded those of the opposite sex. The failure, there- as an associate, he was generous, genial and beloved, and fore, was more disastrous in its reactionary effects upon as a friend, the writer of this feeble tribute to his memory

I knew him well, and vividly do I recall the expression led the fact that almost all these women are mourning that illumined his genial countenance as he bade me adieu for the loss of some relative, it can scarcely be expected at Carolina's first call to arms. 'Twas not glory that sumthat ther would be willing to look favorably upon men moned him to the martial scene, -it was not the glittering ensignia of office, nor the spur of enthusiasm that hurried him to the battle's front; it was the determination to property destroyed, and their fathers, sons, lovers and shield North Carolina from the coming steem that actual ted our noble friend. And when that actual ted our noble friend. ted our noble friend. And when that storm did burst Suppose the case reversed. Suppose the South had conquered, and that, to-day, the North was a desert held by Southern troops; would our wives and daughters wish to

> Sustained by a conscientious belief in the holiness and justness of our cause, and nerved by what he knew to be a patriot's duty, he was among the foremost in 1861 to dedicate his services to his State. He bade adieu to the fond associations of his College life, severed the ties of affection that bound him to his home, and regardless of privations and hardships, he was zealous only to preserve unsullied Carolina's bright escutcheon. Uncorrupted by the played the most conspicuous gallantry on the many dearly won battle fields in which he participated. Right nobly did he redeem his parting pledge, for he sealed his devotion to the cause he so warmly espoused with his heart's

hinges for the entrance of the gentleman, regardless of Many a gallant spirit was offered up as an immolation his nationality.

AVOID THEM .- A correspondent of the N Presbyterian calls attention to the fact, that some of the school books published at the north, and brought to the south for sale, contain offensive

and insulting chapters in regard to the late war besides being false and unfair. If we have been subjugated, it is right that we should contend for the truth of history; and we hope southern school teachers will be caution about what sort of books they introduce into the schools. If a teacher persist in using such offen. sive books, let all honorable southern men refus to patronize him or her.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.

S. T .-- 1860 -- X.

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rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials are Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See the t has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each be tle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

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will and testament of Frederick W. Knohl, all persons debted to the estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the estate will present them to the Executors within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. H. B. EILERS, P. HEINSBERGER, Executors. 150-2w-8-41

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